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Extra Special!

Where Fighting Occured Sunday In Mexico City



The Zocalo, in front of the Cathedral, Where Many Were Killed Sunday.

NO CHANGE IN BORDER COMMANDS

All Troops Now Here to Remain Until Situation in Mexico is Quiet-No Negro Troops Are Coming.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10 .- Despite general reorganization of the army under the order of February 2, which was to go into effect as soon as possible after February 35, there will be no change in the stations of troops along the Mexican border until peace prevalls in the republic.

This was authoritatively stated today This was authoritatively stated today by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, to the Herald correspondent. This means that the 22d infantry and all other troops in the vicinity of El Paso may not be moved for a year.

A rumor current among the Texas congressmen that negro troops would soon be sent to replace one of the white regiments near El Paso, is without foundation according to war department officials. The department does not contemplate any changes among troops now on the border. not contemplate any changes among troops now on the border.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH THE FAVORITE

Refined Women Give This Invigorating Hair Tonic the Preference.

It's the easiest way to keep your hair matural colored and youthful-looking and prevent it from turning grey. It's just as important as keeping your skin in good condition. Beautiful, natural colored hair is more important to every woman than anything else. Why take care of your complexion and section care of your complexion and neglect

The simplest, safest, and easiest way is to Use May's Hair Health. It's harmless and gives absolute satisfaction. A few applications will restore it to its natural color-remove all traces of Dandruff and give vitality find life to grey, and lifeless hair.

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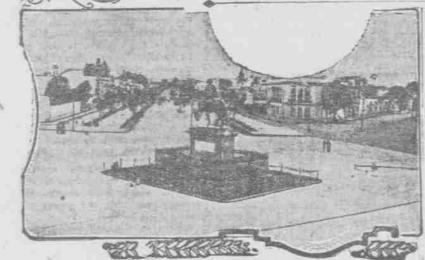
RUSH FOR NEWS IN THE HERALD

Extras Sell Among Mexicans and Americans Alike in El Paso and Juarez-Sarcustic Circular Issued.

Revolutionary days in El Paso were recalled vividly Sunday when the news of the revolt in Mexico City was being disseminated by the three Herald extras, which were issued during the afternoon giving the only information of the progress of history making affairs at the Mexican capital.

Groups of Mexicans were assembled in all parts of the downtown district, eagerly reading the news as it came from The Herald presses. Many prominent rebel leaders who had been in hiding during the period of local persecution by the United States officers, appeared for the first time downtown to get the news americans as eagerly read the news americans as eagerly read the news and the extras sold faster than any papers printed since the memorable battle of Juarcs in May, 1911. The papers were carried to Juarez and sold there as readily as in El Paso. When a Mexican appeared who could read English, he was soon surrounded by a large group, eager to have him small out and translate what disseminated by the three Herald

Sunday altermoon a nandom was distributed among the rebel sympa-thizers and in the Mexican quarter, which had a black cross at its head and which contained the sarcastic sentence, "In memory of our beloved



PLAZA DE LA REFORMA

REBELS HOLD THE MORMON COLONIES

Philip Hurst, Frank Hurst, James Whippie, Vernon Jones and Jesse Mortensen got in Sunday evening from Co-

tary headquarters and they continue to fortify that place.

The robels seem to be located north and east of Colonia Diaz and La Ascension and they have been gathering wheat and corn, both from the coloniats and from the Mexican residents. They claim special jurisdiction over all that part of the country.

Some Diaz colony boys slipped in and were trying to gather some of their loose property and to collect some of their remaining horses and cattle but the rebels caught most of them. Bernard Whiting was hauling off two wagon loads of wheat, and, after some patieving he was permitted to proceed after paying \$15 per load as "export duty." When the rebels caught the other boys, they lined them up in a row, searched them, marched them around and tried in every way to fill them with terror, then let them go with a threat that if they were ever seen in those parts again, they would be dealt beautiful and the seed of the seed of the seed of the seed of the parts again, they would be dealt beautiful and the seed of the seed of the seed of the parts again, they would be dealt beautiful and the seed of t those parts again, they would be dealt harshly with.

MEXICAN CONSUL AT DOUGLAS HAS RESIGNED.
Douglas, Ariz. Feb. 10,—Manuel Cuesta, Mexican consul here, resigned to-

day.

Don Vidal Garez Perez, of Mexico City, has been appointed successor to Cuesta and will be here in a few days. Cuesta, who has been at this port two years, had just been offered a prominent position by Madero at Mexico City, the nature of which he will not reveal.

204-206 E. OVERLAND ST.

UNDERSELL.

the city.

Army Officers Expect Intervention.

News from Maxico was read with more than passing interest by the army officers stationed in El Paso and at Fort Bliss.

War is the business of the army and the army officers are continually the army officers are continually.

president, the immortal Madero." These were thrown broadcast through

lensen got in Sunday evening from Colonia Dublan. They came by way of Hachita and report everything peace and quiet in and around the colonies. The federals have guards in and around Dublan and the Casas Grandes country, Nueva Casas Grandes being their military headquarters and they continue to fortify that place.

The rebels seem to be located north and east of Colonia Diaz and La Ascension and they have been gathering wheat and corn, both from the coloniats and from the Mexican residents. They claim special jurisdiction over all that part of the country.

Some Diaz colony boys slipped in and were trying to gather some of their remaining horses and cattle but the rebels caught most of them. Bernard Whiting was hauling off two wagon loads of wheat, and, after some patjeying he was permitted to proceed after paying \$15 per load as "export duty." When the rebels caught they they lined them much a very comment of the post that the rebels caught the other poys they lined them much a very content of the paying \$15 per load as "export duty." When the rebels caught the other poys they lined them much a very content of the post that no officers or men should orders come.

FORM Bliss.

War is the business of the army and the army officers are continually watching for an increase in their business. The toppling of the Madero government, the traile of the rebels was and they continue to one thing—intervention by the United States has been supporting 'the established government' in Mexico since Madero became its head. With the overthrow of the Madero government, the army officers say that there will no longer be an excuse for keeping hands off in Mexican affairs and that it will be up to the United States to take a hand in the game.

While no official orders are known to have been issued by Gen. E. Z. Steever, commanding the department of the paying he was permitted to proceed after paying \$15 per load as "export duty." When the rebels caught the

EDWARDS MAY CALL HIS POSSE TOGETHER

The 506 men who were sworn in as special posse by sheriff Peyton J. Edwards on February 24, 1912, to assist in protecting citisens of El Paso should the necessity arise, were notified Monday that the posse was still in effect and for the members to hold themselves in readiness to assemble at the given signal.

given signal.

The signal arranged for at that time, which consisted of three rings of the fire bell, or three blasts of the fire whistle, repeated four times, will be the signal now for calling the posses

"I do not believe," said sheriff Ed-"I do not believe. Said sheriff Ed-wards, "there will be any necessity for calling out this bosse, but so long a time has clapsed since it was formed, that I take this means of letting each one know that it is still in existence, and liable for service."

TROOPS GUARD NUEVO LAREDO
TO PREVENT REVOLT
Laredo, Texas, Feb. 10.—Subdued excitement characterized the news of the death of Gen. Bernardo Reyes in Mexico City, and the escape of Felix Diaz. Both men had many partians here. Troops are guarding Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, in order to prevent any possible ubrising in that city.
Everything is quiet in Nuevo Laredo and no attlempt has been made to revolt.

President Francisco I. Madero



REBELS SEIZE MEXICAN CAPITAL;

Gen. Blanquet, who has been summoned from Toluca, 40 miles distant, but Blan-quet has only 1000 men under his com-mand and the robels are confident of defeating him, should be refuse the

Students Load Mutineers,

officers, women and hoys of the lower classes and members of the great crowd of spectators which had gathered at the ffring of the first shot. Villar and Pena Wounded.

Mulineers Fire First.

Ding Betours to the Arsenal.

(Continued From Page 1.)

confirmed this morning. Relatives of Madero refused this morning to divulge this whereabouts.

Only a few troops came into the city during the night and the early hours of today and these showed little or no Madero is reight, on the loyalty of Elizabeth Mass bear summoned.

confirmed this morning. Relatives of Madero refused this morning to divulge his whereabouts.

Only a few troops came into the city during the alght and the early hours of today and these showed little or no disposition to fight the Dian forces.

At a late hour last alght Dian sent a message to Madero demanding of him to surrender. The president declined to accede to his demand.

President Madero and his ministers left the paince about 10 oclock instangent, it is stated.

Gen. Victoriana Rueria was left in charge of the loyal forces in the paince.

Gen. Angeles, from Ouernavaen, and Cel. Vasconceles, from Chalco, had been ordered to the capital, but are reported to be in sympathy with the rebeis.

Madero's decision to flee, it is said, followed the knowledge that Gen. Blanquet, who had arrived outside the city with a small portion of his force, was unwilling to fight Gen. Dias.

REYES'S SON ENDS HIS LIFE.

A tracic sequence of the death of Gen. Bernardo Beyes, in the fighting sunday, was the suicide of his son, Rodolfo. He shot himself through the head. Grief over his father's death was the cause. He was a well known attorney.

Folice chief Figueron is a prisoner of Gen. Dinz as the result of a controversy over the patrolling of the streets, Dinz insisting that it should be done by his men. Figueron was acting as a gobetween for the administration.

President Madero was naked by the diplomatic corps, whether he could hassure protection for foreign residents. The president did not answer. The diplomats they sent a message to Gen.

diplomnts then sent a message to Gen. Diaz notifying him that they would look to him to give such protection. UNABLE TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS.

In replying to the representations of the foreign diplomats, Gen. Dinz and that he could offer no protection to for-eigners. He would have between 2000 and 2000 men, he said, including half the mounted police and a large force of artillery, but he could not detach any for the service asked, much as he re-The American embassy is gretted if. The American embassy is nuarded by 20 American members of the Protective association, which was formed several months ago, Stray bul-lets Sunday entered the embassy hulld-ings. Three Spaniards were killed; an American, E. L. Hamsey, formerly of Galveston, was seriously wounded. The Lorisian.

The Eprising.

The army rose in revolt Sunday at 5 a. m., took possession of the public building, released Gen. Felix Diax, leader of the Veracruz revolt, from prison and, falling into line under his banner, practically captured the Mexican capital. The Uprising.

ean capital.
Francisco Madero, president of the republic, and members of his cabinet took refuge in the national palace, where they were besieged, but, with some loyal troops at their back, suc-ceeded for a time in defending the palice from the assaults of the revolu-

Gen. Felix Diaz. nephew of Porfirle

GEN. REYES, KILLED IN THE UPRISING



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Use President and Ambassador Coffee, 40c and 45c lb. McMath's Sunset and Old Mission, 35c and 40c per lb.

Asparagus, per can	INCINCIN P MATIPOP I	mu van a		
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		ALC: STATE OF THE PARTY OF	WINDS OF FIRM	SUBJECTS!

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cer, two captains and three lieutenants were executed in the patio of the national palace. It is officially said that this was by order of the government, but another story is that they were killed by a detachment of their own men because they opposed their joining in the revoit. Added to this is the report that these mullious troops were overpowered.

Mob Attacks Newspaper.
The Red and White Cross ambulances carried the wounded to provisional hospitals, where investigation lonal hospitals, where investigation showed there were almost as many civilian victims as soldiers. Outside of the fighting between the two opposing troops there was little disorder, and the streets last night were patroled by the robel troops. During the day only one mob assembled. It attacked the building of El Pais, the only independent morning newspaper printed in Spanish. The building was partly burned.

Artillery Joins Diag Force.

Gen. Mondragon, who led the mutineers in their first attack, was at one time prominently identified with the artillery corps. The first uprising occurred among the soldiers of the artillery branch of the army. It was led by students, who fired a fusiliade at the prison guards and liberated the two rebel leaders.

Diaz succeeded in capturing the arsenal after a strong resistance by the federais. A large number of rurales and mounted police then went over to his cause. Later an artillery company from Tacubaya, with a dozen field guns, rode into the arsenal grounds, shouting for Diaz.

Zapatistas Near Capital.

It is reported that revolutionary movements have begun in other places and the Zapatistas are said to be fighting a short distance south of the capital. Artillery Joins Ding Force.

Casualties May Total 200.

The day was marked by four engagements, the most sangulaary took place in front of the national paince, but the most important was that which terminated in the formal surrender of the troops in the artillery barracks.

It is believed not less than 200 persons were killed in the fighting, Among the number was Gen. Bernardo Reyes, strong adherent of Porfirio Diaz, and exsecretary of war.

The mutinous troops were led by students of the Military school at Tlaipalm, a suburb. They marched to the prison, to which Gen. Felix Diux had heen transferred for safe keeping, and released him. Gen. Barnardo Reyes also was freed from Santiago military prison, there being no resistance in Federal Chiefs Join Disz. rison, there being no resistance in South of the capitol, the attitude of the srillery stationed in the arsenal. ly came portions of the first cavalry, 24th cavalry and 19th infantry.

Gen. Manuel Mondragon, refired, was in command, but gave way to Gen. Disz and Gen. Reyes.

Reyes, Killed at Palace.

At 8:30 octock the first encounter with level. sides. The artillery remained loyal and the battle at the arsenal lasted about an hour. No use was made of the big guns inside the arsenal, and it soon became evident that the reinforcements At 8:30 oclock the first encounter with loyal troops occurred in front of the national palace and Gen. Reyes, whose long record as an army officer, was broken little more than a year ago by a farcial revolt, was killed instantly by a bullet through the head.

Many fell in this engagement and among the scores of bodies which strewed the streets were those of minor officers, women and hove of the lower which the government had sent to at-tack the rebels were not inclined to fight. One after another of the supposedly loyal forces signified their in-tention to surrender, the chiefs riding to Dias under flags of truce, and extendng their hands in congratulation.

ing their hands in congratulation.

Modated Police Become Rebels.

Before long, almost all the mounted police, whom the president had led against the rebels a few hours previously, were in the rebel ranks.

The artillary from Tacubaya clattered into the city, but not to oppose the mutinous troops. Instead, they joined the movement and lined up with the rebels about the arrange. the rebels about the arsenal.

Diam Has Majority of Cannon,

A truce was called and papers of surrender were formally signed. This sictory gave to the rebels a majority of all the cannon in the city, and left to president Madero probably not more than 15 percent of the capital's fight-

of spectators which had gathered at the firing of the first shot.

Villar and Pena Wounded.

Gen. Laura Villar, post commander of the capital, who remained loyal, was among those slightly wounded. The minister of war, Gen. Garcia Pena, also received a slight injury.

Huerta Loyal to Madere.

At the first call to arms, president Madero took command of a force of approximately 1000, counsisting of mounted police. Chapultepee cadets and a small detachment of volunteers. He appeared at the head of this force a mile from the national palace, riding a big gray horse. By his side rode Gen. Huerta, hero of the campaign against Orozco, and one of the army generals whom the public generally had suspected of being Glaloya.

Madero Seeks Refuge.

Several blocks from the palace, one of Madero's aides attempted to dissuade the president, and placing his hand on the horse's bridle, half turned the animal from the line. Madero protented vigorously and proceeded to lead the advance until the shooting began, when Gem Huerta succeeded in pursuading him to enter in a building in a side street. This building, by a coincidence, was the same in which Gen. Reyes took refuge during his campaign for the presidency is months ago, against a mob of Madero supporters, who attempted to stone him.

The revoit, in its unexpectedness, was such as to stupefy the populace, the lower elements apparently not knowing for whom to cheer. This is popularly given as the reason for lack of piliaging and tooting.

Madero Expected Attack.

The attack on the national palace found the government not altogether ing force.

In the meantime, alarming rumors reached the city of mutiny, led by striking miners in Pachuca, 55 miles to the northeast, and of heavy fighting south of Tialpam, between a force of Zapatistas and the government troops.

Gen. Mondragon and a large force of artillery are believed to be occupying points of vantage surrounding the city and have their guns trained in such a way as to practically command the situation.

"The People Are With Us,"-Madero To all parts of the republic, Madero telegraphed reassuring news which be and his cabinet seemed to believe. The state governors and military commanicers were assured of the loyalty of the army and that tranquility had been restored.

To a representative of the Associated lty with which the new revolt had been suppressed was another indication of the strength of the government and the loyalty of the army. Pointing from a window in the palace, to a mob, for the most part of boys carrying the national flag and crying vivas for Madero, the president said:

"There you can see the people are with us. It is said that the government stands alone, but that is not true. The government has the support of the people, there will be no more temporising: we are going to use the from hand." Madero Expected Attack.

The attack on the national palace found the government not altogether unprepared. In the interim between the release of Gen. Diaz and Gen. Reyes from prison, Gustavo Madero, brother of the president, and governor Garza, of the federal district, learned of the plans of the rebels. The minister of war, and Gen. Villar made basty preparations to guard the palace. Riding at the head of their troops, Gens. Diaz and Reyes approached from the east into the Zocalo, the big square in front of the palace.

Hueria is Post Commander.

Shortly before the first outbreak, Madero declared martial law throughout the city and announced that he would ask congress to authorize a suspension of the guarantees throughout the republic. Gen. Huerta was named as post commander, on account of the wounding of Gen. Villar.

In the belief that the government had scored an absolute victory, foreign minister Lascuraia, Ernesto Madero Huerta Is Post Commander.

Gen. Reyes appeared for the first time in many months in the uniform of a general, but Diaz were a blue sack suit and soft gray hat. A hait of the mulinous forces was made when Gen. Villar, appearing at the door of the palace, raised his hand and challenged them. His answer was an order on the part of the rebels to begin firing. Quickly the invading forces assumed positions around the square, which soon was clouded with smoke from their riffes. Immediately from the palace came an answering volley.

Diag Detours to the Armenel minister Lascurain, Ernesto Madere and others of the cabinet embraced one another and congratulated themselves and the president on what they called the new turn of events. Rebels Expect No Clemency.

Rehels Expect No Clemency.
Those who have observed affairs closely following the failure of the Veracruz revolt, now can expect no clemency, but misst fight to the death. There is no question that Diaz is straining every fiber to depose Madera, and with the large forces at his command, both within the city and outside, it is not likely that the present revolt and the rising within the capital will be suppressed easily.

Prom the west could be seen an advancing force. As it appeared the rebels retired into a side street. Thirty minutes street fighting began in the neighborhood but lasted only a short time. Neither side appeared ready to press its advantage, but just before noon Gen. Dias led his command, numbering 1900 on a wide detour, in an effort to reach the arsenal.

Plans Strews With Bedies. time. Neither side appeared ready to press its advantage, but just before mon Gen. Dias led his command, numbering 1900 on a wide detour, in an effort to reach the arsenal.

Plass Strews With Redies.
When the fighting in the Zocale ceased, ambulances of the Red and with treasen in prison succored the wounded. The plaza, an area of four city blocks, was strewn with bodies of men and horses. Within the paiace there were few victims, but Col. Morelot, one of the most loyal of Madero's adherents, was killed.

Fire Officers Executed.

Gen. Gregorio Ruiz, a retired offi
Gen. Gregorio Ruiz, a retired offi
The killing of Gen. Bernardo Reyes, The killing of Gen. Bernardo Rey Finan Strews With Bodies.

When the fighting in the Zocale ceased, ambulances of the Red and white Cross picked up the dead and succored the wounded. The plaza, an area of four city blocks, was strewn with bodies of men and horses. Within the paince there were few victims, but Col. Marelox, one of the most by a quardary of Madero's adherents, was killed.

Five Officers Executed.

Gen. Gregorio Ruis, a retired offi-

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those agre tracts on the inter-urban for \$200.00. \$10 cash, \$10 a month, and you will be proud of each other forever after.

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make it inconvenient to impose heavy terms upon other offenders, and to exile him would be dangerous. It was he-lieved in the Mexican capital that finally he would be released under an amnesty decree.

Reyes was a soldler and statesman with a long record of achievements. He was born in Guadalajara about 62

years ago.

Sent to Europe By Dins.

A few months prior to the outbreak of the Madero revolution, there were rumors of an uprising against president Diaz in favor of Gen. Reyes, who was extransiv oanular throughout dero and agreed to accept the portfolio of minister of war when Madero's cabinet was formed. Later he decided to run for the presidency, and was forced to fice from the wrath of Madero. Partisans of Reyes attempted to nullify the election of Madero, but falled, and Reyes went to Texas. There he started a recognition and was recognition.

started a revolution, and was pro-claimed provisional president of Mex-ico. This was in December, 1911. Asked Mercy for Followers. After operating for a short time against the government forces, Reyes surrendered to Gen. Trevino, at Linarez. He asked no guarantee for himself, but plehded for mercy for his

surrendered to Gen. Trevino, at Limarez. He asked no guarantee for himself, but plehded for mercy for his followers.

While preparing for his revolution against Madero, Reyes was arrested at San Antonio, Texas, charged with conspiring against a friendly government, lie was released on heavy built for his appearannee for trial, and this bil was desiared forfeited at Laredo last November while Reyes was in prison in Mexico City.

Rad Not Far Off.

Accounts of battles, uprisings, intrigues and general revolutionary disturbances covering a period of more than two years have continued with such monotonous frequency that both here and abroad mention of the government's struggle with a dimented people is regarded as an "old story," but to a great many thousand individuals, it has a more vital interest now than ever. By many it is believed that the end of the fight is not far off; the increasing horde of rebels is degredly striking at everything that suggests Madero's administration; the non-combatants and passive element, including every one of the socalied better class, anxiously awaits each new development, and foreigners begin half their conclusions with, "What do you think Wilson will do?"

"Dead" Leaders Reappear,
The close of January showed little if any improvement of the government announced that this or that rebel leader had been killed, but in a majority of cases, the slaughtered one has proved the government's information erroneous by reappearing at the head of his men in territory some distance from where he was supposed to have been killed. Two of Pascual Grozeo's officers of importance—Francisco Del Toro and Luis Fernandez—dils surrender, one of them bringing with him more than las men, but the other surrender, one of them bringing with him more than las men, but the other surrender, one of them bringing with him more than las men, but the other surrenders delefs have been men of almost negligible importance. From a few regions the rebels have departed or have been driven out, but what was an advantage t

other regions into which the insurrector had ridden.

Rebels Control Rural Districts.

Officially, the grand total of rebels today is less than a few menths ago, but aside from the statement of the government to this effect, there is no good reason to believe that the enrolment of rebels is not larger today than ever. The federal army, its ranks filled with conscripts, including prisoners and even captured rebels, continues to garrison the larger cities, and the rebels continue to control the rural districts almost at will. Tales of rebel victories reach the capital from time to time and are as frequently denied by the government officials.

Fighting decurs bally.

That fighting occurs seme place almost every day, and that the engagements are of such magniture that the federal forces employ artillery in many of them, is admitted in government offices, but the losses almost invari-

(Continued on next page.)

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